

Empowerment Of Coastal Communities As A Reserve Component Of The Navy In The Work Area Of Lantamal V Surabaya In Supporting Indonesian Maritime Defense

Amanda Mary Kartika Palar¹, Beni Rudiawan², Buddy Suseto³

^{1,2,3}Marine Defense Strategy Study Program

Faculty of Defense Strategy Republic of Indonesia Defense University

Indonesia

¹amandamkparar@gmail.com



Abstract – Geographically, Indonesia has the longest coastline in both Asia and the world. This makes coastal areas vulnerable to various criminal activities, especially those who use the sea and coast as an alternative. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen the Indonesian Navy as part of the duties of the Indonesian Navy as enshrined in UU RI Number 34 of 2004, Article 9 (e) through community empowerment in coastal areas to fulfill its role in maximizing the strengthening of maritime defense areas. The purpose of this study is to analyze and describe the Indonesian Navy's coastal community empowerment in support of the Indonesian maritime defense strategy and the implementation of coastal community empowerment as Marine Reserve Components in support of the Indonesian maritime defense. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative method and data was obtained through interviews, observations, and documentary studies. The result of this research is that empowering coastal communities as Marine Reserve Components can improve welfare and human resources in coastal areas in addition to strengthening Indonesia's maritime defenses. Defense and the economy support each other so that peace and prosperity can be brought about for the Indonesian people. The suggestion from this research is that synergies are needed between the Indonesian Navy, in this case, Lantamal V Surabaya, with the Surabaya City Government and the East Java Provincial Government in empowering coastal communities as Marine Reserve Components in support of Indonesia's naval defenses strengthens.

Keywords – Coastal Communities, Empowerment, Maritime Defense, and Reserve Components

I. INTRODUCTION

As the largest archipelagic country in the world, Indonesia has the potential to become the World Maritime Axis. In manifesting Indonesia's ideals as the World Maritime Axis, President Joko Widodo announced five main pillars in 2014 (Kominfo, 2016), including: **first**, the government wants to build and recreate maritime culture among Indonesian people; **secondly**, the Government is increasing its seriousness in handling and managing the resources in the sea through building authority for all sources for food originating from the sea by using the escalation of the fishing industry which makes fishermen the main figures; **third**, the government is trying to improve infrastructure and build connectivity in the maritime sector through the construction of maritime highways which are implemented through the construction of seaports in several cities, logistics support facilities and infrastructure, the shipping industry, and the development of the tourism sector in the maritime sector; **fourth**, the government will carry out cooperation and negotiations in the maritime sector by involving all relevant ministries and institutions both in the government and non-government sectors so that they can jointly develop the marine and maritime sector in Indonesia; and **lastly**, the government is trying to increase the power of defense in the maritime field.

The World Maritime Axis concept that Indonesia aspires to is also explained in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy, the World Maritime Axis is a view or insight into the future Indonesia aspires to become a sovereign, developed, independent and strong country in the future. the maritime sector and can play an active role in enhancing security and peace in accordance with national interests which are the main thing not only in the region but also throughout the world. According to Marsetio (2014), the geographical location gives Indonesia an advantage and can compete with other countries geoeconomically, geopolitically, and geostrategically. While Indonesia benefits greatly from its geographic location, it is also vulnerable to threats to maritime security.

World Atlas data states that Indonesia occupies the first position as a country that has the longest stretch of coast in Asia and the third longest in the world. Indonesia's coastline has a length of about 99,083 km and Indonesia's coastal areas have diverse landscape patterns and are influenced by natural factors and human intervention. So that it can be predicted that coastal areas will become vulnerable to various criminal acts, especially by utilizing the sea and the coast as an alternative. If utilizing and managing coastal areas, then Indonesia is also managing national resources for its maritime defense (Nag, 2017).

As a way that can be implemented by the government is to empower communities in coastal areas, especially fishermen who carry out their daily activities more at sea. Empowerment of coastal communities is one form of implementation and concrete in realizing Indonesia's maritime defense. With geographical conditions, especially the length of the coastline and existing coastal areas, the research carried out only took the locus of coastal areas in the city of Surabaya as a sample to make it easier for researchers to analyze and describe findings related to empowering coastal communities.

Surabaya as the capital city of East Java Province is also the largest metropolitan city in the province and the city with the second largest area in Indonesia after Jakarta. The city of Surabaya has a position directly adjacent to the north coast of East Java, facing the Madura Strait and the Java Sea in the northern region of Surabaya. Meanwhile, in the western region, Surabaya is directly adjacent to Gresik Regency and Sidoarjo Regency in the southern region of Surabaya City (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Surabaya, 2022). The city of Surabaya has an area of approximately 326.81 km² which is divided into 31 districts and 154 urban villages. With a coastal area of 521.62 hectares and a coastline length of 8,627.80 meters, the City of Surabaya is an economically strategic area that is owned by two sub-districts and six sub-districts (Liputan6.com, 2020).

With the length of the coastline owned by the City of Surabaya, this study took samples from the coastal areas in the East Surabaya region. The reason for choosing this research location is because this coastal area is the estuary of 7 (seven) rivers in the city of Surabaya potential to open up various threats in and or by the sea that enter this area. On this basis, an in-depth study was carried out to anticipate or eliminate the occurrence of transnational crimes that use sea and coastal areas, especially in the eastern region of Surabaya. Because it is not a shipping channel like the Surabaya West Shipping Channel, there is concern about the threat of cross-border crime, especially smuggling of illegal goods using the East Surabaya coastal area as an entry point for threats to enter cities. In addition, the City of Surabaya has a major naval base located in the Ujung area, North Surabaya. The Main Base of the Indonesian Navy V Surabaya is said to be one of the largest Indonesian Navy bases in Indonesia among 14 other bases (Hamzah, 2020).

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, especially in Article 7, it describes various forms of Military Operations Other Than War of the TNI, including during peacetime empowering defense areas and forces that support Sishankamrata. In addition, Article 9 (e) it is also explained that the task of the Indonesian Navy is to maximize its role in empowering the maritime defense area. In its duties in the Empowerment of the Sea Defense Area, the Indonesian Navy is preparing Space, Equipment, and Conditions for Fighting so that it can strengthen Indonesia's marine defense through Maritime Potential Development. However, the Dispotmar tasked with organizing it has not been optimal and has not been felt by the people in the maritime defense area including the Main Base of the Indonesian Navy V Surabaya.

Empowerment of defense areas can be carried out through community empowerment as explained in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Management of Coastal Zones and Small Islands, that community empowerment is a series of initiatives to maximize resources in coastal areas through the provision of adequate facilities and all efforts which helps coastal communities carry out their marine activities as well as possible. Management of areas specifically on the coast and small islands is a form of relations in various sectors, the relationship between the central government and local governments, ecosystems on land and sea, various scientific management, and effective use of coastal resources to achieve a

prosperous society. However, the reality that exists and is still commonly found in almost all coastal areas in Indonesia, especially in Surabaya, shows that synergy in the management of these areas is still lacking. This does not only occur between the central and regional governments in implementing a policy that directly impacts the management of coastal areas and small islands, but also includes efforts to empower the community.

As stated by Rudiawan (2021), states that this is getting exacerbated by seeing the lives of people who live in coastal areas, both in the city of Surabaya and most parts of Indonesia, so far they are in the category of underprivileged people. This reflects that not only coastal communities on small islands, but also coastal communities whose settlements are close to cities still live in poverty or low income because they only have livelihoods as fishermen who rely on catches from the sea.

Therefore, people who live and work in coastal areas should be empowered. Empowerment aims to improve the economy and its welfare, a strong country's economy can support its national defense. As stated by Agus Setiadji (in Wardi, 2020) that, the economy and national defense can be symbolized as two parts of a juxtaposed currency whose existence cannot be ignored. If the country's defense is strong, especially at sea, then people can safely carry out economic activities so that they can use the sea wisely. On the other hand, a strong economy can support national defense through military spending so that the economy and defense are essentially complementary to one another.

Based on the Sishankamrata which is the guideline in the Indonesian state defense system, the TNI serves as the Main Component to deal with military and hybrid threats which are strengthened by the role of the Reserve Component and Support Component. In preparing Reserve Component as a support for defense, matters that have been legally stipulated in the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Defense Number 3 of 2021 Concerning the Formation, Determination, and Development of Reserve Components.

The Reserve Component of the Army was inaugurated for the first time by President Joko Widodo on October 7, 2021, and the Reserve Component of the Navy for the first time on September 8, 2022. It is noted that in the Reserve Component of the Navy for 2022 which is located at the Marine Education Command in Surabaya, East Java. 686 participants participated, with 500 men and 35 women selected (Direktorat Jenderal Potensi Pertahanan Kemhan RI, 2022).

To be able to provide an illustration of the importance of establishing the Reserve Component of the Navy in Indonesia, several examples are described from countries that have made efforts to build their defense systems by involving the public. In some countries, they have officially built reserve army forces, including the Army Reserve of the United Kingdom, in other countries, they have also formed a state guard or formed a home guard such as the United State National Guard, the Norwegian Home Guard, the Swedish Home Guard or the Danish Home Guard. Not only that, several countries such as South Korea, Singapore, Colombia, Norway, Israel, and Taiwan have implemented conscription provisions in accordance with the period determined by the government (Nurhuda, Widjayanto, & Prakoso, 2021).

By paying attention to the phenomenon of coastal community life in Indonesia, especially the city of Surabaya, and the need for strengthening the Sishankamrata and realizing a strong maritime defense as an implementation of the defense of an archipelagic state, an effort can be implemented by forming the Reserve Component of the Navy. This effort can be implemented by carrying out community empowerment activities that are consistent and sustainable. To make this happen, the ways that can be done include solid cooperation between the Indonesian Navy, in this case, Lantamal V Surabaya, with the Surabaya City Government and the Provincial Government of East Java. The urgency of establishing the Reserve Component of the Navy is a priority when faced with efforts to deter any non-military threats that use the sea and coastal areas either as passageways or entry points.

In times of peace, the Reserve Component of the Navy, in this case coastal communities, can return to their profession and activities as fishermen, traders, manual laborers, factory workers, or others. However, in their daily work and activities at sea, coastal communities can be empowered as the frontline in monitoring and providing information regarding threats that occur suddenly in the sea and coastal areas. This empowerment of coastal communities can increase the sense of defending the country in supporting Indonesia's maritime defense which on the other hand can improve their welfare. Related to the background described above, this study analyzes and describes: **"Empowerment of Coastal Communities as a Component of Sea Dimension Reserves in the Working Area of Lantamal V Surabaya in Supporting Indonesia's Maritime Defense"**.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Defense Science

Colin S. Gray (2014) argues that defense planning usefully demonstrates a strong military focus without formally excluding its role from non-military thought and activity. It does not fully see defense planning as a concept that represents the idea of strategic and military planning. Defense planning can be used to prepare to defend a community in the future (short, medium, and long term).

On the other hand, Brigadier General TNI Retired Makmur Supriyatno (2014) defines defense science as a science that reviews and explores the context of national resources and the armed forces that are managed in peacetime, wartime, and post-war times. As with military and non-military threats, they also threaten the integrity of a territory, sovereignty, and the safety of the entire nation, thus creating a sense of security.

Defense science also applies and is discussed in human resource management which refers to the main components supported by Reserve Components and Supporting Components. Apart from that, how can the government prioritize the preparation and mobilization process of civil society, especially the preparation of space or geographic location in the event of a domestic war, the same applies if a war occurs abroad, and how to increase and maintain the spirit of patriotism in its people.

Furthermore, to achieve a strong defense Supriyanto also needs an economy that can support it, thus likening it to two sides of a coin with the same calculation on the characteristics of an operation. In the end at all levels that the "budget" or "goals" go hand in hand, which maximizes to reach the end point in accordance with the "budget that has been determined", in line with using the minimum possible costs in achieving goals.

From the various explanations about defense science presented by experts, it can be concluded that a country's defense is built by considering various aspects and dimensions which are the country's basic capital. Building national defense cannot be interpreted only as an effort to prevent various threats, both military and non-military, but to produce an adhesive for the integrity, unity, and integrity of the nation. Related to the research being carried out, it is necessary to involve all citizens who, with all their activities and professions, can be used as elements in building national defense.

B. Maritime Defense

In building maritime defense, it is inseparable from the opinion conveyed by an expert in the maritime field in the late 19th century from the United States, namely Alfred Thayer Mahan. His book on the results of research from a maritime country, namely England, was finally used and popular. The results of his thoughts and theories are set forth in the book *"The Influence of Sea Power Upon History"* which is ultimately used by various major countries that are based on their maritime power.

Then, to become a strong maritime country, various requirements from Mahan are defined into 6 (six) main characters (Mahan, 1894), among which are the first, **Geographical Position** that a country that has a geographical location surrounded by sea has an advantage compared to other countries bordering the continent; second, **Physical Conformation** that a country's coasts and coasts need to be empowered to support its maritime defense; third, **Extent of Territory** that the geographical and physical conditions are the same, the seacoast area is a source of strength or weakness according to large or small population; fourth, **Number of Population** that is not just the total population, but the number that goes down to sea or at least is available to work on board ships and for the manufacture of marine materials; fifth, **National Character** that is the national character and talent for trade which involves the need to produce something to be traded, is the most important national characteristic for the development of sea power; and finally **Character of the Government** that certain forms of government with the accompanying institutions, and the nature of the leaders at one time have had a very real influence on the development of sea power.

Of the six requirements that have been submitted by Mahan, Indonesia as an archipelagic country has met all these criteria to make the sea area a Key of Sea Power Development.



Figure 1. Trinity Roles

Source : Ken Booth, 1977

According to Ken Booth's theory, it was conveyed that universally the navy has functions, namely diplomacy, military functions, and police functions (Booth, 1977), including **The Military Role** in which the utilization of the power of empowering coastal communities as a Component of the Reserve Component of the Navy is carried out in the context of support the role of the Indonesian Navy in upholding the sovereignty of Indonesian territorial waters; **The Policing Role** will be for the coastal communities to be used as Components of Marine Dimension Reserves in carrying out their activities as well as being seconded to carry out patrols in border and coastal areas so as to create security in the national territory; **The Diplomacy Role** is carried out with the hope that the security of fishermen doing activities in the sea can be an illustration that the Indonesian sea is safe to traverse.

From the explanation that has been presented above, it can be synthesized that there is a correlation between building maritime defense and the strength of the navy you have. Naval strength is not only interpreted by building defense equipment, but there are other important aspects apart from building supporting facilities and infrastructure, namely involving the existence of coastal communities through continuous and sustainable empowerment as a Component of the Reserve Component of the Navy to support Indonesia's maritime defense.

C. Empowerment

Sadan (1997) explains that the general critical characteristics of the people involved may come from and not where they live. Citizen participation techniques in environmental affairs are considered to encourage individual empowerment, including participation encouraging perceived self-efficacy, expectations of successful group solutions, and increased civic commitment. Community empowerment is manifested in increasing the actual power of neighborhood groups, especially when participation results in changes in neighborhood decision-making and causes citizen organizations to have more control over their affairs.

Community empowerment has now become one of the maritime strategies which is also stated in the Indonesian Navy duties in empowering the maritime defense area in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI Article 9 (e). From year to year since the end of the cold war, the scope of maritime strategy has expanded following the expansion of the security agenda and the resulting diversification of the Naval mission as summarized by John B. Hattendorf (2013) correctly sees that maritime strategy is not only about securing and exercising control over sea but also about controlling human activities at sea, which in Sutanto's statement (2022) is maritime community empowerment.

From the explanation above, the researcher believes that community empowerment, especially coastal communities, which in this case can be said to be maritime communities, is one way to support Indonesia's maritime defense strategy. In the future, coastal communities can participate democratically in their lives and understand that their environment is vulnerable to threats originating from the sea.

D. Public policy

Public policy is a plan of government action to achieve certain goals by empowering them to achieve these goals. Public policies are formulated by executives and implemented by public and private actors. Policies enforced and implemented by public bodies are broad plans of action formulated to address specific problems and articulated through appropriate political processes. Therefore, the initial process of a policy study cannot accurately reveal the policy implementation framework and the results of this framework in a policy (Nisa, Mustafa, Yaseen, Arslan, & Imran, 2021).

In understanding policy, Torjman (2005) sees policies in various forms, including first, Substantive and Administrative Policy where policies are closely related to programs and practices substantively from community work which are also contained in laws; secondly, Vertical and Horizontal Policy where vertical policy is considered as a traditional way that is also applied in an organization and generally begins with a broad overall policy, on the other hand horizontal policy making is formed in an integrated manner between divisions within an organization or between parts of a similar organization according to the hierarchy; third, Reactive and Proactive Policy from a view of concern over problems that need to be addressed, as well as proactive policies carried out in accordance with the existing national agenda; finally, Current and Future Policy where there is an issue that is not on the public agenda, as well as research results, data from program evaluations, and results from organizational discussions are evidence that can be used in policy formation. (Torjman, 2005)

Related to research on community empowerment in coastal areas with a research locus, namely the coast of Surabaya City, local government public policies at both level I and II that have coastal and marine areas are needed to focus on empowering coastal communities. It is hoped that with this policy, it can also be used as a strategy in supporting Indonesia's maritime defense through the Reserve Component of the Navy. So that the implementation can run well.

E. Policy Implementation

Donald S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn (1975) argue that in implementing a policy it is related to individual (or group) actions and focuses on a predetermined end point in policy making. It consists of actions in transforming a decision into operational terms, and these actions are carried out continuously until it achieves the results of the objectives of forming a policy. The implementation phase is carried out after the goals are determined and decided in a policy that is passed into a law.

In forming the pattern of interaction between policy and performance, Van Meter and Van Horn place six variables. The linkages included implicitly represent hypotheses that can be built according to what has been collected, including first, **Policy Standards and Objectives** which ensure the performance of policies can measure standards and realization of policies; second, **Policy Resources** refers to resources that provide the administrative needs of the policy; third, **Interorganizational Communication and Enforcement Activities** when the program is well understood by the individuals who carry out the policy it can result in effective policy implementation; fourth, **The Characteristics of the Implementing Agencies** in identifying the characteristics of administrative institutions that can affect policy performance; fifth **The Economic, Social, and Political Environment Affecting the Jurisdiction or Organization within which Implementation Takes Place** where economic, social and political conditions can have a significant impact on the performance of implementing agencies on public policies; sixth, **The Disposition of Implementors** needs an understanding of policies, responses to policies, and existing reactions.

F. Reserve Component

In the context of the national defense strategy, establishing a Reserve Component is important. Especially in defending the country is the obligation of all Indonesian citizens. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense. With the overall explanation above, the government's program in forming a Reserve Component becomes important in the context of the national defense strategy.

We should be prepared for various threats, especially considering Indonesia's geographical location which allows for threats to occur either domestically or overseas by sea. TNI as the main component of defense requires strong and trained support to create maritime defense. Therefore, the government should establish a strong Reserve Component of the Navy concept, one of which is through the empowerment of coastal communities.

G. Coastal Society

According to the Sub Directorate of Environmental Statistics (2021), coastal communities can be interpreted as a group of individuals who live together and live in coastal areas and form and build a special culture related to the use and maximization of resources in the coastal environment. In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands, the Coastal Zone is defined as a transitional area that is between terrestrial and marine ecosystems with this area being affected by changes in land and sea areas. Furthermore, the scope of the coastal waters area includes the sea area that borders the land area towards the sea within 12 (twelve) nautical miles as measured from the coastline. The area of coastal waters connects beaches and islands, estuaries, bays, shallow waters, brackish swamps, and lagoons. (Tver, 1979)

Meanwhile, Tver (1979) defines the coastal area regarding the coastline that is on land or water between the highest and lowest extreme tides. The coastal area is also called the littoral area which includes areas bordering the open waters of the sea, large islands, closed seas and semi-enclosed (Sutanto, 2022). It is also known that there are various groups of people who live in coastal areas. The community defined in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2014 consists of Customary Law Communities, Local Communities, and Traditional Communities who live in coastal areas and small islands. Most people in Indonesia's coastal areas reflect farmer groups and villages whose existence is isolated.

From the explanation above, it is the reason why communities in coastal areas as representatives of coastal-village groups and isolated villages should be empowered. In accordance with the facts that have been conveyed, that people in coastal areas, especially those who work as fishermen, have the potential to be the front guard in Indonesia's maritime defense because they are always active in the sea which is prone to threats. With a strong defense, coastal communities can safely make a living so that they can improve their economy. So that through empowering coastal communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy can be one of the strategies in supporting Indonesia's maritime defense.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is descriptive qualitative method and data obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation studies. The location of the research was in Lantamal V Surabaya, East Java and Jakarta. The time of this research was designed from April 2022 and the implementation of the research began in September 2022 until January 2023. The researcher used the grand theory, namely the Science of Defense and Maritime Defense with an analysis of the concept of Sea Power by A. T. Mahan and Trinity Roles by Ken Booth, middle theory namely community empowerment, policy, policy implementation, and Defense policy, as well as the apply theory, namely the Marine Corps Command. In the end, the empowerment carried out is expected to be able to make coastal communities become the Reserve Component of the Navy to support Indonesia's maritime defense and can help improve living standards.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Empowerment of Coastal Communities Conducted by the Indonesian Navy in Support of the Indonesian Maritime Defense Strategy

Lantamal V Surabaya through Dispotmar has the duties and responsibilities as stated in its vision, namely to organize maritime potential development which includes maritime area resilience, maritime social communication and the service of the Indonesian Navy in the framework of empowering the Lantamal area's sea defense. This is also in line with the duties of the TNI in the form of military operations other than war in peacetime, namely empowering the defense area and forces that support Sishankamrata by refocusing on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, especially in Article 9 (e) which includes the territory marine defense including its people.

By empowering sea defense, Indonesia has become a strong maritime country. This is also in line with the 6 (six) main characters described by Mahan (1894), seeing that Indonesia's geographical position surrounded by sea makes it the largest archipelagic country in the world with a focus on the city of Surabaya. The next requirement that influences the development of Indonesia's sea power is the shape of the land and the coast, the city of Surabaya has a coastline length of 53.653 km. This is also in line with the third condition regarding the area of the city of Surabaya which is the city with the second largest area in Indonesia after Jakarta. Administratively, Surabaya City has 24 Coastal Villages which are divided into 10 Coastal Districts.

In the next requirement regarding the number of residents who descended into the sea and the number of villagers whose main livelihood as fishermen based on DKPP City Surabaya data is 1,823 people. The next condition is regarding the national character where Indonesia's ancestors were sailors and see that there are still people who make a living as fishermen. Surabaya has a uniqueness from its coastal community, namely that the community can be said to be a cosmopolitan coastal community, this is because the coastal area in Surabaya is no longer a place where people make a living as fishermen or fish farmers, but the sea sector which is used as a source of income is from the existence of a seaport. Tanjung Perak in Surabaya which is the second largest and busiest port after Tanjung Priok Port in Jakarta.

And in the last condition, namely what is the character of the government and its institutions, where President Joko Widodo announced the five main pillars in 2014 with the ideals of Indonesia becoming a World Maritime Axis which is also explained in Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy. Empowerment of defense areas can be carried out through community empowerment as also explained in RI Law Number 1 of 2014 amendments to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2014 Concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. By issuing this policy, it has a very real influence on the development of sea power.

Regarding the coastal community empowerment program, the local government should explore the potential that exists in coastal areas. Both in terms of local wisdom or culture as well as tourist attractions that have the potential to build new livelihoods, so that this can improve the community's economy. Not only that, it can increase human resources in coastal areas. If the local government can properly empower the community, the spirit of defending the country will also grow so that security and comfort can be achieved in the coastal areas of Surabaya City.

Furthermore, coastal community empowerment activities, especially the City of East Surabaya, are one of the duties and responsibilities of Lantamal V Surabaya. Until now, Lantamal V Surabaya in empowering coastal communities has only collected data on the components or groups of fisherman farmers in the target area of Lantamal V which is fostered by Babinpotmar. Meanwhile, the empowerment program provided by Koarmada II to coastal communities included planting mangroves, providing various supplies to fishermen regarding coastlines, nets permitted by the state and government, regarding ZEE, various rules for involving fishermen in the event of a war and then related to the incident in the sea including the existing threats.

In this study, researchers analyzed and described the empowerment of coastal communities carried out by the Indonesian Navy in supporting Indonesia's maritime defense strategy into 4 (four) activities, including:

1) Selection of Target Areas for Coastal Community Empowerment : In determining the target areas of community empowerment, it is also seen according to threats that disrupt maritime defense, especially in the East Surabaya region, originating from the coast. Threats come from conflicts between fishermen, decreased sustainability of fishery resources, and environmental pollution in water areas. Not only that, the lack of national defense is also in line with the lack of economy of coastal communities. In the midst of Indonesia's abundant fish resources, it is very sufficient to meet their daily needs. However, in reality, poverty still affects fishermen's lives. This is due to the lack of capital owned by fishermen, pressure from capital owners, an unfair profit-sharing system, fish trading or auctions that are not transparent (controlled by middlemen) and the authorities do not have the authority to regulate and enforce rules. As well as work patterns or culture that are still what they are. The poverty conditions experienced by fishermen make them vulnerable to conflict and make fishermen as objects.

2) Promotion of Coastal Community Empowerment : Prior to the implementation of empowerment to support maritime defense, namely being made the Reserve Component of the Navy, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia conducted outreach to coastal communities through Lantamal V Surabaya with the support of Koarmada II. Socialization related to the Reserve Component of the Navy was carried out by Lantamal V Surabaya in this case the Dispotmar as one of the tasks in carrying out maritime potential development.

3) Implementation of Coastal Community Empowerment : Related to the implementation of coastal community empowerment by the Indonesian Navy conducted by Koarmada II, including providing mangrove planting activities, providing fishermen with information about the coastline, understanding the use of nets that are permitted by the state and government, understanding the ZEE and rules for involving fishermen in the event of war. Whereas the implementation of coastal community empowerment by the Indonesian Navy conducted by Lantamal V Surabaya only recorded the components or groups of fisherman

farmers in Lantamal V's target area. These various coastal community empowerment activities can increase understanding of threats and in the end coastal communities can be empowered as the Reserve Component of the Navy.

4) Effect of Implementation of Empowerment on Changes in the Economy of Coastal Communities : After the coastal community empowerment policy has been implemented, it is necessary to evaluate whether the policy has been running according to its function to support Indonesia's maritime defense or the policy is not appropriate. The implementation of empowerment programs specifically for the economy of coastal communities listed in the Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Surabaya City Regional Medium Term Development Plan for 2016 – 2021 was not implemented properly because it did not have a significant impact on improving the welfare of coastal communities. Moreover, the coastal community empowerment policy regarding maritime defense is not at all contained in the Surabaya City Regional Regulation. In fact, Surabaya has the largest Naval base. With the synergy between the Regional Government and the Indonesian Navy, it is hoped that it will be able to improve the economy of coastal communities in empowering coastal communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy. Coastal communities, in this case fishermen, have the potential to be used as supporting aspects to deal with both non-military and military threats. However, to make coastal communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy, certain terms and conditions are needed so that more personnel register themselves as the Reserve Component of the Navy as if they have participated in various empowerment programs from DKP East Java Province and the City of Surabaya DKPP without looking at the background of coastal communities who do not take high school education. Coastal communities, especially fishermen, can be given education and training directly related to threats at sea, specifically in operating information technology to convey threats when they come at sea. Therefore, to create empowerment of coastal communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy, collaboration and synergy between the Regional Government and the Indonesian Navy are needed both at the Koarmada level and at Lantamal.

B. Implementation of Empowerment of Coastal Communities as Marine Corps Command in Supporting Indonesia's Maritime Defense

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense, the Reserve Component of the Navy can be interpreted as all National Resources that have been trained with special preparation to support and increase the strength of the Main Component in the defense sector, namely the TNI.

All national resources are prepared so that they can be used when a country is in an unexpectedly difficult situation militarily that requires an immediate countermeasure, including disturbing nature. The deployment of the Reserve Component of the Navy is an absolute authority that belongs to the President with the approval of the DPR RI in defending the country, and it is necessary to underline that the Reserve Component of the Navy is a voluntary program, not compulsory military service.

Regarding the implementation of coastal community empowerment as the Reserve Component of the Navy in supporting Indonesia's maritime defense, researchers describe the form of interaction patterns between policy and performance from Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) placing six variables, including:

1) Policy Standards and Objectives : In the implementation of policies related to empowering coastal communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy, there are several policies that need to be used as a basis. First, the World Maritime Axis concept is contained in the Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy and in the last point it is explained that the government is trying to increase defense forces in the maritime field. Second, prior to the existence of the World Maritime Axis concept in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, it had outlined the defense system of the Indonesian state adhering to Sishankamrata with the TNI as the main component, the role of the Reserve Component and Support Component was strengthened. Third, the preparation of the Reserve Component of the Navy is carried out by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2021 concerning the Formation, Determination and Development of Komcad. Fourth, technically the implementation is explained in Regulation of the Chief of Staff of the Navy Number 9 of 2022 concerning the Formation and Development of Citizens as Marine Corps Command which in socialization is given to the maritime community including fishermen. However, the process of implementing or implementing the policy of empowering coastal communities has not been carried out properly by the technical staff from Lantamal V Surabaya. Some of the obstacles include the lack of interest from coastal communities due to the need to take part in Komcad training for 3 (three) months while needing to support their lives

and a lack of understanding regarding the mobilization process for coastal communities who become the Reserve Component of the Navy in peacetime after participating in the training.

2) **Policy Resources** : Furthermore, in evaluating the implementation of the policy contained in the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2021 concerning the Establishment, Determination and Development of the Reserve Component, that in carrying out the registration of the Reserve Component is carried out by the central and regional registration committee consisting of elements from the Main Command for Development of the TNI, the Central Executive Agency for the TNI Headquarters AL, Department of Population and Civil Registration, and the Agency for National Unity and Politics. Koarmada II said that it was very difficult to empower coastal communities without support from the local government. So collaboration and synergy between the Regional Government and the Indonesian Navy are needed in implementing coastal community empowerment programs. In particular, the regional government needs to establish a coastal community empowerment policy related to Indonesia's maritime defense.

3) **Interorganizational communication and enforcement activities**: If the program is well understood by the individuals who carry out the policy, it can result in effective policy implementation. In the process of implementing coastal community empowerment related to the Reserve Component of the Navy, the researchers found that the lack of attention from the Indonesian Navy, in this case Lantamal V Surabaya, to coastal communities, especially fishermen. the Reserve Component of the Navy's socialization target is less focused on coastal communities, especially fishermen. Fishermen are only considered as information providers and the Reserve Component of the Navy reinforcements. In fact, with the understanding of coastal communities, especially fishermen regarding threats at sea and knowing the conditions of the sea, their presence has enlarged and strengthened the strength and capability of the Navy as main component.

4) **The characteristics of the implementing agencies** : As a policy provider, the Indonesian Ministry of Defense has socialized it to the Koarmada and Lantamal levels. However, in practice, Lantamal V Surabaya was not given the task of being fully responsible for the process of establishing and fostering the Reserve Component of the Navy. As a technical executor, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia needs to provide its delegation in this process so that their needs are met, especially from coastal communities who have the potential to become the Reserve Component of the Navy. In addition, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia needs to educate Lantamal V Surabaya personnel, especially in the Dispotmar, so that they fully understand their duties and responsibilities in carrying out Dawilhanla through Binpotmar Maritime Potential Development activities, one of which is fostering coastal communities to become the Reserve Component of the Navy.

5) **The economic, social, and political environment affects the jurisdiction or organization within which implementation takes place** : The impact of the formation of policies related to the Reserve Component of the Navy can change state regulations so that they can support national defense. Moreover, the threat of maritime crime in Indonesia is predicted to increase by looking at the busy economic activity in Indonesia's seas. Security is absolutely necessary because these threats not only affect Indonesia's economic growth but also Indonesia's position in the international world. The maritime sector is the main thing so that the government must be competent in protecting and managing Indonesia's territorial waters so that it becomes a strong maritime country. In the end, empowerment can improve the economy and its welfare, a strong country's economy can support its national defense. the Reserve Component of the Navy can be a form of empowering coastal communities carried out by the Indonesian Navy in supporting Indonesia's maritime defense strategy.

6) **The Disposition of implementors** : The perceptions of implementers regarding the policy regarding the Reserve Component of the Navy are very important. On the other hand, implementation cannot work if officials do not fully comply with the policy. The Indonesian Navy, in this case Dispotmar Lantamal V Surabaya, did not clearly understand the follow-up to the formation of the Reserve Component of the Navy. After receiving education and training, in peacetime in what form will they be mobilized. The inauguration of Komcad on October 7, 2021 seemed to be based on the Army Matra Komcad. Therefore, the Navy needs to think deeply about the Marine Corps Command program. In the end, the various policies that have been made regarding community empowerment in the maritime defense area, in this case in the coastal area, should be implemented at a technical level. Therefore, this study also analyzes and describes the model of policy implementation and performance by Donald S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn which specifically empowers coastal communities as Marine Corps Command in supporting Indonesia's maritime defense. The policy implementation model will determine the implementation of the coastal community empowerment program to suit the needs and interests of the policy objectives.

So that in this study, researchers analyzed and described the implementation of coastal community empowerment as the Reserve Component of the Navy in supporting Indonesia's maritime defense into 3 (three) stages, including:

1) The Preparation Stage for the Implementation of Empowerment of Coastal Communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy in Supporting Indonesia's Maritime Defense : In the first stage regarding the preparation for the implementation the Reserve Component of the Navy, as a policy provider the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia has socialized it to Koarmada II and Lantamal V Surabaya. The policy regarding the formation and development of citizens as the Reserve Component of the Navy is contained in the Regulation of the Chief of Staff of the Navy Number 9 of 2022. The process of registering citizens as the Reserve Component of the Navy previously went through the stages of socialization, announcement, and application which can be accessed online through the website address of the Indonesian Ministry of Defense. In the formation of citizens as the Reserve Component of the Navy through the stages of registration, selection, basic military training, and determination. In the regulations above it is stated that socialization is given to candidates for the Reserve Component of the Navy consisting of the maritime community including fishermen. However, Lantamal V Surabaya did not focus on providing socialization to fishermen. Furthermore, the policy from the Ministry of Defense for Marine Corps Commander candidates who will take part in basic military training will receive pocket money, individual field equipment, health care, and work accident security and death security coverage.

2) Implementation Stage of Empowerment of Coastal Communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy in Supporting Indonesia's Maritime Defense : In practice, the selection of standards in policy performance is measured by the desired end result. However, in implementing the Reserve Component of the Navy policies it is considered less than optimal because the existing programs are still focused on the the Reserve Component of the Army. Supposedly, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI in Article 9 (e) can be a strong basis for supporting the Regulation of the Chief of Staff of the Navy Number 9 of 2022 concerning the formation and development of citizens as the Reserve Component of the Navy. Moreover, it is supported by the President's statement in 2014 regarding PMD, which subsequently formed Presidential Decree Number 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesian Maritime Policy. Especially in implementing the empowerment of coastal communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy, it is necessary to collaborate and synergize with the local government and related agencies so that it can run effectively and efficiently.

3) The Post-Implementation Stage of Empowering Coastal Communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy in Supporting Indonesia's Maritime Defense : In the end, the implementation of coastal community empowerment as the Reserve Component of the Navy must have an impact in supporting Indonesia's maritime defense. This is in line with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2014 Concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, especially in Article 63 which states that the Government and Regional Governments are obliged to empower the community to improve their welfare through capacity building, providing access to technology and information, capital, infrastructure, guarantees markets, and other productive economic assets. Furthermore, in the Regional Regulation of the Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Surabaya City Regional Medium Term Development Plan for 2016 – 2021 which states that the economic empowerment program for coastal communities is by increasing productivity through facilitating infrastructure and increasing the capacity of human resources specifically in the application of appropriate technology.

By making the coastal communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy it reduces the cost of increasing the number of TNI AL personnel in peacetime and the Weapon System Ultimate Tool can be modernized. Especially now, the Marine Defense Technology System is increasing along with the digitalization era. The 4.0 revolution will change a lot of technology in the military field, especially digital-based defense equipment. Therefore, the Reserve Component of the Navy who come from coastal communities need to receive education and training so they can adapt to modern technology. Technology needs to be utilized as best as possible so that the Reserve Component of the Navy can more easily detect the presence of threats at sea.

With the concept of the Reserve Component of the Navy from the people who live or do activities in the coastal area it is very profitable for the government in saving personnel costs. This is because during periods of inactivity, the Reserve Component of the Navy, in this case coastal communities, can return to their profession and activities as fishermen, traders, manual laborers, factory workers, or others. Meanwhile, when the sea cannot be a source of livelihood, they can work as the Reserve Component of the Navy to make ends meet. The government needs to support the implementation of the strategy for empowering coastal

communities with policies that are fully up to the practical stage, because this empowerment of coastal communities in addition to increasing their welfare can also increase their sense of defending their country in supporting Indonesia's maritime defense.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusions of this study regarding the Empowerment of Coastal Communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy in the Working Area of Lantamal V Surabaya in Supporting the Indonesian Maritime Defense are described as follows Empowerment of Coastal Communities Carried out by the Indonesian Navy in Supporting the Indonesian Maritime Defense Strategy can be summed up through 4 (four) activities, including Selection of Target Areas for Coastal Community Empowerment, Socialization of Coastal Community Empowerment, Implementation of Coastal Community Empowerment, and Effects of Empowerment Strategy Implementation on Economic Change Coastal Society.

Community empowerment is seen according to threats that disrupt maritime defense, especially in the East Surabaya region, originating from the coast. Through these four activities in empowering coastal communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy, in addition to increasing Indonesia's maritime defense, it can also improve welfare and human resources in coastal areas. Making coastal communities as trained the Reserve Component of the Navy, can increase understanding of defense. Not only for the country, but for self-defense in the face of threats when making a living at sea. Defense and the economy support each other so that peace and prosperity can be created for the Indonesian people.

Implementation of Empowerment of Coastal Communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy in Supporting Indonesian Maritime Defense was concluded through 3 (three) stages, including, first, the Preparation Stage for Empowerment of Coastal Communities which is focused on training and education materials to be provided as well as the right budget for the Reserve Component of the Navy, as well as a strong legal basis for rights and responsibilities in carrying out their duties. Second, the Implementation Stage of Coastal Community Empowerment is focused on standards in policy performance measured by the desired end result. And finally, the Post-Empowerment of Coastal Community Phase, where the government needs to support the implementation of coastal community empowerment with policies that are fully up to the practical stage, because this coastal community empowerment apart from increasing welfare can also increase their sense of defending their country in supporting Indonesia's maritime defense.

As for the following recommendations for the follow-up of the Empowerment of Coastal Communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy in the Working Area of Lantamal V Surabaya in Supporting the Indonesian Maritime Defense, including, First, the Directorate General of Defense Potential of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia needs to carry out an inventory of all the Reserve Component of the Navy in Indonesia, especially to support maritime defense through the coastal community empowerment approach carried out by both the Indonesian Navy and all Regional Governments in Indonesia that have sea and coastal areas.

Second, the Indonesian Navy in implementing coastal community empowerment can be done through the establishment of the Reserve Component of the Navy to support Indonesia's maritime defense. In the process, the Indonesian Navy needs to carry out massive outreach regarding policies related to the Reserve Component of the Navy to coastal communities, especially fishermen. In addition, the Indonesian Navy needs to improve synergy with the regional government, in this case the DKP at the provincial level and the DKPP at the city level in empowering coastal communities as the Reserve Component of the Navy. Third, the Regional Government can form regional policies that can support coastal community empowerment programs as the Reserve Component of the Navy so that technically they can be directly applied to related agencies. Fourth, the Indonesian Defense University needs to increase academic studies related to empowering coastal communities throughout Indonesia, including other maritime potentials that can be used to support the realization of Indonesia's maritime defense.

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